



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 4, 2003

Ms. Mia M. Martin
General Counsel
Richardson Independent School District
400 South Greenville Avenue
Richardson, Texas 75081-4198

OR2003-7930

Dear Ms. Martin:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 190500.

The Richardson Independent School District (the "district") received one request for information relating to a specified personnel file and a second request from the same requestor for recorded materials of a specified meeting. In a third request received by the district, the same requestor requested information relating to another specified personnel file. In a fourth request received by the district, the same requestor requested information relating to a third specified personnel file. You state that the district does not maintain information that is responsive to the first request pertaining to a "Ms. Rhine."¹ You claim that the remaining requested information, or portions thereof, is excepted from disclosure pursuant

¹ We note that it is implicit in several provisions of the Public Information Act (the "Act") that the Act applies only to information already in existence. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.002, .021, .227, .351. The Act does not require a governmental body to prepare new information in response to a request. *See* Attorney General Opinion H-90 (1973); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 572 at 1 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990), 452 at 2-3 (1986), 416 at 5 (1984), 342 at 3 (1982), 87 (1975); *Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. of San Antonio v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App. -San Antonio 1978, writ diss'd). A governmental body must only make a good faith effort to relate a request to information which it holds. *See* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 8 (1990).

We also note, however, that we have received clarification from the district in another request for decision submitted to us by the district, assigned ID# 192140, that the requestor intended to request information in the present request pertaining to a "Ms. Ryan" and not a "Ms. Rhine." Accordingly, we will address the public availability of the information that is responsive to the request concerning "Ms. Ryan" in the request for decision assigned ID# 192140.

to sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.103, 552.117, and 552.130 of the Government Code.² We have considered the exceptions you claim and have reviewed the submitted representative sample documents.³ We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that person may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note that some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022 provides that:

the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108;

...

(3) information in an account, voucher, or contract relating to the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by a governmental body[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1), (3). The submitted information includes completed evaluations made of, for, or by the district and a contract relating to the expenditure of public or other funds by the district. The district must release the completed evaluations pursuant to section 552.022(a)(1), unless they are excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 or are expressly confidential under other law.⁴ Further, the district must release the submitted

² We note that although the district did not claim that any portion of the remaining requested information was excepted from disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code within ten business days of its receipt of the request, we will consider the district's claim under this exception to disclosure since such a claim constitutes a compelling interest that is sufficient to overcome any existing presumption that the portions of the remaining requested information to which this claim pertains are now public. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302; *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 150 at 2 (1977), 319 (1982).

³ We assume that the representative sample of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach and, therefore, does not authorize the withholding of any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

⁴ We note that the district does not claim that any portion of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code.

contract, unless it is expressly confidential under other law. Although the district claims that the completed evaluations and contract are excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code, we note that section 552.103 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that does not constitute "other law" for the purposes of section 552.022.⁵ Accordingly, we conclude that the district may not withhold any portion of the completed evaluations or contract under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, since the district also claims that the completed evaluations and portions of the submitted contract are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, and 552.117 of the Government Code, we will address these claims with regard to this particular information.

You claim that the completed evaluations are excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code.⁶ Section 21.355 provides that "[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential." Educ. Code § 21.355. This office has interpreted section 21.355 to apply to any document that evaluates, as that term is commonly understood, the performance of a teacher or an administrator. *See* Open Records Decision No. 643 (1996). In that decision, we determined that the word "teacher," for purposes of section 21.355, is a person who is required to and does in fact hold a teaching certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code, or a school district teaching permit under section 21.055, and who is engaged in the process of teaching, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See id.* at 4. We also concluded that the word "administrator" in section 21.355 means a person who is required to and does in fact hold an administrator's certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code and is performing the functions of an administrator, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See id.* Based on your arguments and our review of these completed evaluations, we find that the evaluations constitute evaluations of certified teachers and/or administrators of the district. Accordingly, we conclude that the district must withhold these completed evaluations, which we have marked, pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code.

⁵ Discretionary exceptions are intended to protect only the interests of the governmental body, as distinct from exceptions which are intended to protect information deemed confidential by law or the interests of third parties. *See, e.g.,* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 4 (1994) (governmental body may waive attorney-client privilege, section 552.107(1)), 551 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.103 serves only to protect governmental body's position in litigation and does not itself make information confidential), 522 at 4 (1989) (discretionary exceptions in general), 473 (1987) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.111); *see also Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.-Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103). Discretionary exceptions, therefore, do not constitute "other law" that makes information confidential.

⁶ Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information that is protected from disclosure by other statutes.

You also claim that a social security number that is contained within the submitted contract is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.102 of the Government Code. Section 552.102 excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). Section 552.102(a) is generally applicable to information relating to a public official or employee. *See* Open Records Decision No. 327 at 2 (1982) (anything relating to employee’s employment and its terms constitutes information relevant to person’s employment relationship and is part of employee’s personnel file). In *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Texas Newspapers*, 652 S.W.2d 546 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref’d n.r.e.), the court ruled that the test to be applied to information claimed to be protected from disclosure under section 552.102 is the same as the test formulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* for information claimed to be protected from disclosure under the common-law right to privacy as incorporated by section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 683-85 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). Accordingly, we address the district’s section 552.102 claim under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy.

Information must be withheld from disclosure under the common-law right to privacy when it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *See Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683. However, this office has previously determined that the common-law right of privacy does not protect social security numbers from disclosure. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 226 (1979) (noting social security numbers not protected under privacy), 169 (1977). Accordingly, we conclude that the district may not withhold the social security number contained within the submitted contract under section 552.102 of the Government Code.

You also claim that this social security number is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117 excepts from disclosure social security numbers of employees of a governmental body who timely request that this information be kept confidential pursuant to section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.117(a)(1).⁷ Whether a social security number is protected by

⁷ In Senate Bill 1388, which became effective on June 20, 2003, the Seventy-eighth Legislature recently amended section 552.117 of the Government Code by adding “(a)” to the relevant language of this provision. *See* Act of May 30, 2003, 78th Leg., R.S., ch. 947, 2003 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 2822 (Vernon) (to be codified as an amendment to Gov’t Code sec. 552.117).

section 552.117(a)(1), however, must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Accordingly, we conclude that the district must withhold the social security number contained within the submitted contract pursuant to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, but only if the employee with whom it is associated elected prior to the district's receipt of these requests to keep it confidential. Otherwise, we conclude that the district may not withhold this social security number under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code.

In the event that this social security number is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, you also claim that it is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I). These amendments make a social security number confidential if it was obtained or is maintained by a governmental body pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 at 2-4 (1994). You inform us that the district maintains employee social security numbers pursuant to section 120.1(a)(1) of title 38 of the the Texas Administrative Code. However, we have been unable to locate any such provision of law. Therefore, we have no basis for concluding that this social security number is confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I) of title 42 of the United States Code. We caution the district, however, that section 552.352 of the Government Code imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing this social security number, the district should ensure that it was not obtained and is not maintained by the district pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. In any event, the district must release the remaining portions of the submitted contract to the requestor.

We now address the district's section 552.103 claim with regard to the remaining submitted information. Section 552.103 provides in pertinent part:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The district maintains the burden of providing relevant facts and documents sufficient to establish the applicability of section 552.103 to the information that it seeks to withhold. To meet this burden, the district must demonstrate: (1) that litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information; and (2) that the information at issue is related to that litigation. *See University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. *See id.*

In demonstrating that litigation is reasonably anticipated, the district must furnish concrete evidence that litigation is realistically contemplated and is more than mere conjecture. *See* Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989). Concrete evidence to support a claim that litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party.⁸ *See* Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989) (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). Conversely, this office has determined that if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982). Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986).

You explain that the requested information relates to grievances the requestor has filed against district employees. You summarize the facts that led to the filing of the grievances and describe the district's written and oral exchanges with the requestor regarding the grievances. Based on your representations and our review of the remaining submitted information, we find based on the totality of the circumstances that the district has adequately demonstrated that litigation relating to the grievances was reasonably anticipated by the district on the date that it received these requests. We also find that the district has adequately demonstrated that the remaining submitted information is related to the anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103. Accordingly, we conclude that the district may withhold the remaining submitted information pursuant to section 552.103 of the Government Code.

⁸ In addition, this office has concluded that litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party took the following objective steps toward litigation: filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, *see* Open Records Decision No. 336 (1982); hired an attorney who made a demand for disputed payments and threatened to sue if the payments were not made promptly, *see* Open Records Decision No. 346 (1982); and threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney, *see* Open Records Decision No. 288 (1981).

Generally, however, once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to the opposing party in the anticipated litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a) and must be disclosed. Further, the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has been concluded. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).⁹

In summary, the district must withhold the marked completed evaluations pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code. The district must also withhold the social security number contained within the submitted contract pursuant to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, but only if the employee with whom it is associated elected prior to the district's receipt of these requests to keep it confidential. Nevertheless, this social security number may be confidential under federal law. In any event, the district must release the remaining portions of the submitted contract to the requestor. The district may withhold the remaining submitted information pursuant to section 552.103 of the Government Code.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be

⁹ Because we base our ruling with regard to the remaining submitted information on section 552.103 of the Government Code, we need not address your remaining arguments with respect to this information.

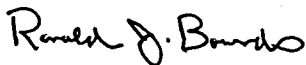
provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Ronald J. Bounds
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RJB/lmt

Ref: ID# 190500

Enc. Marked documents

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